EMPHIS APPEAL

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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282 Second street, Yemphis, Tenn. MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY, : ; JUNE 27, 1879.

"ALL UNDER ONE PLAC." The Grand Rapids (Michigan) Democrat, in quoting the following from the Jackson (Michigan) Patriot, says "it is true, and decheerfully give. As the Patriot says, if the same time maintain the credit of the ruled under one flag and upon the principles think they have attached too little importance be in hands other than those of the Republicans:"

be in hands other than those of the Republicans:"

Bishop Simpson said in a recent Philadelphis speech: "I believe that the day is near when the entra condition of America will be under our glorious and beautiful lag. I do not desire to agrandize our territory, but thank God, who has given us a government that can reach out and rule the whole of North America, that when the time does come we can avail ourselves of it with profit." President Pierce, in one of his messages, enunciated the same idea, but with the addition that there was no danger in expansion so long as we held rigidly to the limitations of the constitution as to the limitations of the constitution as to the limitation as the billows, get one as the sea." Distanced as the billows, get one as the sea. The licial concern or internal administration, yet as centralizing as the season of German, if you please, when we come to dealing with outside nations or distribution. That's the American asystem—the most beautiful, simple and practical scheme of political mechanism ever devised by the wisdom of man. But this is the system, unfortunally, that Bishop Simpson's party is bent on destroying. They are for centralizing progress has been made in this direction, and the tendency is all that way with the Bepublican party. If their present avewed principles has been pressed on the coaventions of 1787 that framed the Federal constitution. He Union would mave have been formed, as it was so blessed that the Republican party. If their present avewed principles has been pressed on the coaventions of 1787 that framed the Federal constitution the Union would mave have been formed, as it was so becaused. The subject of an inconvenient searchly of cotton is growing more and more remote, and the tendency is all that way with the Bepublican party. If their present avewed principles has been pressed on the coaventions of 1787 that framed the Federal constitution, the Union would mave have been formed, as it was so blessed. The second profit of the present avewed principal

This, from two northern journals, is proof that the only theory as to our form of government that can stand the test of time, is the Democratic theory. It is proof that the bayonet policy at the polls and the corrupt and corrupting supervisorhip of elections by United States marshals which Hayes indorses by his vetoes, is not in favor with all our fellow-citizens of the north. The doctrine of "manifest destiny," resting on President Bales, would leave 176,000 bales for shipment to Europe. Which added to 259,000 bales as the import between May, would give 435,000 bales affort at the end of May, would give 435,000 bales as the import between May 31st and September 30th. There are 312,000 bales affort at the end of May, would give 435,000 bales as the import between May 31st and September 30th. There are 312,000 bales at the end of May, would give 435,000 bales as the import between May 31st and September 30th. There are 312,000 bales at the end of May, would give 435,000 bales as the import between May 31st and September 30th. There are 312,000 bales at the end of May, would give 435,000 bales as the import between May 31st and September 30th. There are 312,000 bales at the end of May, would give 435,000 bales as the import between May 31st and September 30th. There are 312,000 bales as the import between May 31st and September 30th. There are 312,000 bales at the end of May, would give 435,000 bales as the import between May 31st and September 30th. There are 312,000 bales at the end of May, would give 435,000 bales as the import between May 31st and September 30th. There are 312,000 bales as the import between May 31st and September 30th. There are 312,000 bales as the import between May 31st and September 30th. There are 312,000 bales as the import between May 31st and September 30th. There are 312,000 bales as the import between May 31st and September 30th. There are 312,000 bales as the import between May 31st and September 30th. There are 312,000 bales as the import between May 31st and September 30th. Ther Pierce's construction of the relations of the "manifest destiny," resting on President States to the national government, has always been one of the cardinal principles of | Kast India the Democratic party. It is based on the ides, which is as old as the aspirations of the | Stock in Liverpool and London, 643,000 race since Cromwell's time, that the English Stock in continental ports..... lauguage is one day to be the language of the world, and that on this continent we are but missionaries for its spread. Wild as Bishop Simpson's statement may seem to some, it is not half as much so as the conquests once seemed that our arms achieved during the Presidency of James K. Polk. Bishop Simpson's statement may seem to during the Presidency of James K. Polk. during the Presidency of James K. Polk.

Time will bring it about. But as a preliminary to the revival of a movement which the civil war arrested, the Democratic party must have the reigns of power, and must educate the reigns of power and must educate the reigns of power, and must educate the reigns of power and must educate the reigns of public sentiment out of the corruptions of the Republican party and out of its cowardly high standards of the Democratic party.

Total...

Surplus held by continental

a low-tax legislature. It was composed of a better position than had been believed, and thought it dishonorable to propose terms possibilities as: It is pretty certain that this and advocated the acceptance of any propo- excess will be increased * * even if not sition which the bondholders might suggest. the Indian import will arrive, and from Others favored a settlement on the basis of other sources there will probably be about sixty cents on the dollar, with six per cent. | the same as last year. A deficit of "only debt. On the eve of adjournment the legis- clivities is the strongest bull document that lature agreed to submit to the vote of the writers on cotton have produced this season. people a settlement on the basis of fifty cents on the dollar with four per cent. interest. This was regarded as a just compromise between the conflicting views entertained by about thirty years of age, tall, heavy and high and low tax men. With singular unanimity the people acquiesced in support of this settlement. Here in Memphis the press
was united in recommending a settlement at
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fifty and four, and its passage by the legislature. The leading fore a magistrate and swore to the following as men who had brought with them noble men of all parties congratulated each other story: Saturday, during the absence from and practical ideas in connection with interon the passage of a bill which would pre- home of his wife, Beecher came into the national copyright, which he hoped would, in serve the integrity of the State, which had been so long bandied about to the injury of the people were flattering themselves into the belief that a unanimous vote would be time her clothes were torn off and her person. Simon, who said that the claims of his parameters are to be stated about twenty minutes, during which time her clothes were torn off and her person. cast in ratification of the proposed settlement. exposed, as was her assailant's, and other de- liamentary duties prevented his attendance But in the hope of deriving some selfish or party advantage, a small faction is engaged in organizing a weak and silly opposition to a not believe that the people, who have followed these men in support of the proposed accompanied by an officer went to his father for the necessary bail. But the good old man profession. These sentiments were loudly applicable. settlement, will now stultify themselves and oppose it. The argument against the compromise is without force, for if the people go to jail." And to jail went George, who promise is without force, for if the people signify by their vote, on the seventh of job. The prominence of the Beechers in job. The prominence of the Beechers in August, that they are able and willing to financial, business, religious and charitable pay only fifty cents on the dollar and four circles, gives this case great prominence, per cent. interest, every bondholder and not only in the city, but throughout the creditor of the State will promptly come forward and accept the terms offered by the people themselves. If the proposed settlement should be rejected by a vote of the people, the creditors of the State will be left no other alternative but to resort to met at Aullville, Latayette county, yesterday. the courts; and with such men as Baxter and renewed the quarrel. The Taylor's fired presiding over the Federal courts, means would be devised for forcing the people to stantly and fatally wounded Bob. pay the whole debt. In a recent speech delivered in Weakley county, A. S. Colyar said:

THE INTERNATIONAL

of their respective parties. In this these men were the friends of the people at large—friends at a time when they needed friends—as the whole debt, with all our misfortunes, was more than they could bear; but it was not intended to repudiate the entire debt. And these men, if repudiation in its woost form comes, will be obliged to confess that their well-meant efforts to get relief have carried the people beyond relief into a refusal to pay even one third of the debt. Surely the thinking men of Tennessee will not reject this compromise—reviving the fight with increased bittsmess over paying the whole debt, we having furnished the bondholder with the weapon with which he can gain his victory. Surely a people exposed to the dangers we are will commit no such folly. At the extra session the low-tax men did all in their power to settle at fifty and four. Since that the privilege taxes have been made more secure, and will amount to near three hungared thousand dollars. The penitentiary lease is now a sure guarantee of seventy thousand delians, and the railroads have guaranteed one hundred thousand dollars, and the signs of general improvement have greatly increased since the extra session. Surely the people will vote for this proposition as a relief measure, as it is far better than most of us supposed we would ever get, and far better than we will ever get again if the anticipated hitigation come. Literary Congress Held in London-Distinguished Delegates Present from Continental Europe-Preliminary Proceedings-The Question of International Copyright.

The people of Shelby county have hereto

fore followed and indersed Mr. Colyar's low-

tax views, and they should heed his advice

in recommending them to vote for the settle

Great Writers of Every Nation Moving in the Matter of Protection Against Pirates who Live from the Products of their Labors, for which they Pay Nothing.

ment which the legislature agreed upon. The Nashville American, in an able article says that if we accept the compromise "we London letter to the New York Times, at once preserve our credit and restore the June 11: "I said by the tidal train, my dear sir," observed a French litterateur to an English journalist—"that which leaves at a regular hour each day." There was no arguconditions necessary to immigration, to development, to an influx of capital. If we regular hour each day." There was no arguing this point. The Englishman hawed, and answered if monsieur meant the fixed are honestly poor and withhold payment on that account, the result will demonstrate it. If we accept the comrains between Calais and Dover, of course he was right, and so John Bull permitted himself to be politely vanquished. But the .. ou use balance remaining, we at once French notion that the tidal train to London demonstrate our disposition to pay and main- was the ordinary service, independent of tain our credit, without which we cannot extides, upset the calculations of those mem bers of the English reception committee who pect capital and immigration to any great were delegated to meet the distinguished extent to develop our resources. The balance strangers from Paris connected with the interof the debt is the blackboard on which we national congress in London. The consenence was that the foreign gentlemen were demonstrate our determination to meet our little scattered for a time, but in due course obligations, and by which we restore our the majority of them were presently en credit. It certainly will not be claimed by conced under "the mahogany tree" of the any low-credit man that this is an objection. Hanover Square club, which had been placed serves a place in our columns, which we If in obtaining all they have asked they at at their disposal. On the next day, in the region of the fine arts society, Adelphi there was much going to and fro of foreign-looking gentleman, who talked with State, it is certainly not an objection. We their shoulders as well as their lips; of gen-tlemen with that indescribable air which beto that which we regard as of first imporokens authorship or science; and there were tance, but it will surely not be contended by asant greetings between men who had for any that it is desirable to destroy the credit ears known each other only by their works. A friend and countryman of Turguenieff, the Russian novelist, half in jest, half in earnest, was telling an English political writer that "International" would alarm his overnment. They would associate the af-air with the Internationalists, he feared, and imagine him taking part in some socialistic organization. The novelist, it is known, does not stand well with his government. It may not be too much to say that he is in bad oder report, of June 10th, is decidedly bearish in at St. Petersburg. That would not matter so its tone; the following statements from it are much if he had not property in Russia, since ersonally he can live without going home He is sufficiently cosmopolitan in linguistic and literary capacity for that. While I am linguisting on the steps of the society of arts I encounter a few notable Englishmen and Americans, though it is reported in London that the affair is not to be a great success; that it has not been promoted on this side of the channel by men of sufficient distinction to command a ollowing. Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is, neverneless, supported by some famous names, and the arrangement of his committee indude all kinds of privileges of learned sociees and clubs, the promised presence of Mr. ennyson and Lord Beaconsfield, and every adication that the ball which he has been set rolling will goon and increase day by day until t is of fermidable proportions. There comes ong while I am talking to other friends ellow roses in her black bonnet, and gloves o match. The bluff-looking gentleman in a morning coat is her husband, John Maxwell, the publisher. Gray, ruddy, with gold mmed eye-glasses, and of medium hight, mes Blanchard Jerrold, the eldest son of e Douglas Jerrold of immortal fame. Jerlived much of his life in Paris, ough he is editor of the London newspaper which his father founded. His name s on the front page as his father's was, though I suspect he has now little to do with the practical work of the journal which pays for the use of the name that orginally made its fortune. Jerrold and Dore are old friends. They met as young men fighting the battle of life in Paris, and have continued 807,000 on intimate terms ever since. They produced 877,000 434,000 together a notable work on "London," is not unknown in America. At one time there was a proposition under consideration for dealing with New York on similar lines. 122,000 805,000 Mr. Julian Hawthorne is here, looking well .2.462,000 2.545,000 and handsome as ever, though perhaps a fle less robust then when I last saw him asking in the sun a year ago on the coast o formandy. He tells me he is very busy or a new novel which he is writing at a quiet seaside place. Mr. Bronson Howard is nere,

to the congress. He salutes us in French which is to be the language of the week. Mr Moz Thomas, of the Daily News, is strolling long the street and explaining to a friend It will be noticed that some of the statehat as he has done perhaps more than any ments here put forth are of a very "hapand disgraceful foreign policy and up to the hazard" nature. The circular acknowledges ther man in London for international copyight, he is not even invited to be present at his meeting, which is one of the results of there will be a struggle between demand and supply and prices range to a high level. Hollingshead have been prime movers The last general assembly was regarded as Then the reasons are given why buyers are in in most of our copyright schemes; and best men in town consult the members, a few of whom opposed any abate- the statement is backed up by figures which Daily News critic on copyright law. Mr. ment of either principal or interest. Others are themselves fortified by such hypothetical Hardy, the novelist, an unpretentions-lookng young fellow, presently pushed his way brough the crowd, which, by this time, is alking a medley of languages-French, Spanish, Italian, English. Van Laun, a quare-shouldered, middle-aged gentleman, who is known for his works in French literature, and in London as an industrious jour alist, addresses a friend on one side in outch and another in French. Several American correspondents make their appear ance: there is quite a concourse of reporters and translators on the stairs; and presently we are in the theater of the society of arts, with its fine frescoes and its otherwise plain,

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..448,000

interest. The other members of the legisla- about eighty-two thousand bales" is admitture entertained conflicting views, varying ted "part of which is pretty certain to be from fifty cents on the dollar to downright, met by increased shipments, etc., and possiflagrant repudiation of the whole debt. bly the remainder will be made up by in-Nearly the whole session was occupied in creased arrivals from other quarters." The discussing a compromise without arriving at circular makes great parade of an increase somber aspect. any satisfactory agreement. In the meantime from India, but even on this point is obliged the people grew restless and clamorous in de- to admit that it includes "a good many Benmanding that the members of the legislature gals," which is a short stapled cotton that discharge the duties which they were elected makes spinners swear and consumers curse. to perform-a final settlement of the State The Elliston June circular, with bear pro-

A Bensational Scandal in Detroit. brawny. He is married, has a nice wife and two children, and lives handsomely on Jefferson avenue. Jeannette Burgess is a Scotch | Charles Mackay, Leon Levi, Paris; the per

A Bissouri Vendetta. Sr. Louis, June 26.—A Lexington, Missouri, dispatch, says that R. S. Taylor and Robert Taylor, brothers, and B. C. Wren, all farmers, between whom an old fend existed four balls into Wren's body, mortally wound-ing him, and Wren killed R. S. Taylor in-

The Late Weber's Estate. NEW YORK, June 26.-Albert Weber,

mond About, who is to take the chair in the absence of Victor Hugo; Mr. Jerrold, and other officers. In a short time there were present in the room, among others, the folowing: Dr. Declat, Paris; Dr. Friedmann, Vicona; Dr. Conrad, Paris; M. Jules Carlier and Eugene Dogee, B. Igium; M. Carl Blind, Dr. W. Lowenthal, Vicana; Fan Fasten-DETROIT, June 24.—George Beecher is bout thirty years of age, tall, heavy and Paris; W. S. W. Vaux, Torres Caicedo, Louis Simoes, Da Fonseca, Brazil; R. Halt, Jules Claretie, Adolphe Belet, Alphonse Pages, Dr kitchen, made improper proposals to her, due time, be developed. M. About thanked dragged her into the dining-room and was England for the reception which the delebeen so long bandied about to the injury of the great material interests of the people. The low-tax men, headed by Governor Marks sisted. He afterward came and wanted her at the present opportunity of putting and Hen. A. S. Colyar, led off in support of a measure which they regard as just to the bondholders and especially just to the tax-payers. In every part of the State in organizing a weak and silly opposition to a settlement which some of them claimed the rant was issued. Beecher was arrested to mediately an author has published his ideas honor of being the first to propose, and which answer to a civil suit for five thousand dol- they belong to the world. Out of doors, as they supported until it was discovered that a final settlement of the State debt would in
lars damages, and his bail fixed at two thousand the state debt would inlars damages, and his bail fixed at two thousand the state debt would inlars damages, and his bail fixed at two thousand the state debt would inlars damages, and his bail fixed at two thousand the state of the world. Out of doors, as well as in the corps legislatiff, I have frequently combated this notion; and he trustlars damages, and his bail fixed at two thousand the state of the world. Out of doors, as well as in the corps legislatiff, I have frequently combated this notion; and he trustlars damages, and his bail fixed at two thousand the state of the world. Out of doors, as well as in the corps legislatiff, I have frequently combated this notion; and he trustlars damages, and his bail fixed at two thousand the state of the world. Out of doors, as well as in the corps legislatiff, I have frequently combated this notion; and he trustlars damages, and his bail fixed at two thousand the state of the world. Out of doors, as well as in the corps legislatiff, I have frequently combated this notion; and he trustlars damages, and his bail fixed at two thousand the state of the world. Out of the world. Out of the world. terfere with their selfish purposes. We can- Luther Beecher, a man worth two million prove prolitable both for literature and its

ILLUSTRIOUS FOREIGNERS

Entering, as we take our seats, are Ed-

profession. These sentiments were loudly applianded.

FRENCH ORATORY.

M. Frederic Thomas, a clean-shaven, partially-bald, bright-eyed gentleman, ther rose, and with a graceful accompaniment of oratorical action, addressed the meeting in choice French. M. Thomas is perhaps one of the most famous of French orators and advocates. To hear him speak is now and then like listening to a musical cadence, so harmoniously balanced are his sentences, so well attuned his voice. He described the society as an infant, only a year old, a tender little one, from whom we hoped much in the future, which needed much care and patient nursing in the present. It found its cradle in the intercourse of authors and journalists who met at the Paris exhibition, and it had for its godfather a ma, who belonged not to France alone, but to humanity, and his name is Victor Hugo. There was a burst of cheering not only in honor of the great anthor's name, but at the eloquent manner in which it was introduced. I do not profess to report the speeches; it is sufficient that I simply inname, but at the elequent manner in which it was introduced. I do not profess to report

ternational courtesies and expressions of hope that the society would be benefical to the trade of authorship. Senor Jose Maria Torres Caicedo, in the course of a short address, referred to England as the protector and guardian of liberty of thought and the uthor of free trade, and the place above all others at which such a congress as this shoul M. About supplemented the Spaniard's remarks by saying that Senor Caicedo's modesty had prevented him from telling them that Spain is the only country in the world where literary property is satisfactorily organized in the interests of themselves and the rest of the world. M. Wences las Szymanowski spoke next, and did so for the Slavonic race. His country, Poland, he said, had a literature that was illustrious though misfortune had arrested its progress He was glad, however, to say that men o letters were once more assuming their former position there, and they took an especial interest in the objects and work of the congress of London. Other speakers addressed the meeting, which, after some formal business was adjourned, and during the week the members will devote themselves to the tech nical and practical business of the organiza tion, which has for its object, first, the pro notion and defease of the principles of inte national literary copyright, and to give effect to the decisions of international literary con gresses; secondly, to establish an honorary permanent committee, an executive com mittee, and an affiliation with all other societies interested in literature and art; and, thirdly, to establish headquarters in Paris, with a library of reference, and a iome or rendezvous where men of may resort. The idea is a broad and com prehensive one, and now that America is takng up the question of international copyright, you may expect to learn that it is pro posed to hold, possibly, the very next cor gress in New York. It was to be expecte hat there would be some carping at the lis of the English reception committee. It is a pity Mr. Blanchard Jerrold did not strengthen t by many other names than those which appeared on the list; though it was manifestly unfair on the part of the Standard to select as an example of the whole the least known f the men who had been invited to help receive the distinguished authors from the con tinent. It should be quite good enough for all purposes of sponsorship that Victor Hugo s president, and that Tennyson is officially on the reception committee. With the laureste are associated Fronde, Morris, Trolope, Lord Fitzmaurice, member of paria

STEPHENS,

day.

nent; M'Carthy, Tom Taylor, Miss Braddon,

mitted to mention that Mr. Edward King,

an American delegate, made a short though

effective speech in French on the opening

Dr. Mackay, and several members of lb

house of commons. Surely here are the beginnings of an important British section.

Of Georgia, Disgusted with Haven's Partisanship-Re Sees the Fraud at Last for all that he is.

Washington special to the Savannah News: "Before the judicial bill was veloed Mr. Stephens, who has always been on good terms with Hayes, had an interview with him and stated that the provisions of tha measure would not embarrass the Executive Hayes listened to Mr. Stophens's argument and then intimated that he would veto the bill. His partisan action in carrying out this determination has convinced Mr. Staphen that a conservative course in regard to issue between the Democracy and Hayes is longer practicable. He to-day notified Speaker Randall that he would in every sense uphold any future plan that the party n the ground hitherto taken by him. elton and Emory Speer are in accord with dr. Stephens in this matter. Other Demo crats who have been on conservative groun have also adopted the same course party is thus solidly united. Mr. Stephenand his fellow-thinkers have been deceive by Hayes's plausible pretentions for a los ime, but it is gratifying that they have a last awakened to the true situation. This action on their part shuts off forever any Democratic sympathy for Hayes.

FATAL ACCIDENT

To an Express Train on the Lak Shore and Michigan Railway-A Car Containing a Funeral Party Thrown from the Track-Beveral Persons Fatally Injured.

BUPPALO, N. Y., June 25 -The Atlanti xpress on the Lake Shore and Michigan this afternoon, met with a serious accident when near Hamburg, about five miles from his city. A special coach of the Cleveland restline, Chicago and Indianapolis road wa ttached to the train at Dayton, containing funeral party of eleven persons bound for of Colonel E. F. Brown, of the soldiers' home, at Dayton, was to be interred, was over, the intense heat having, it is be-lieved spread the rails, injuring O. E. Britt, his own personal efforts. It is quite of Milwaukee, fracturing his spine and all that he says. Thomas and right leg; he cannot recover. Mr. Edward mashead have been prime movers Marshall, of Medina, was badly injured in the head and internally, and will probably die. She has been laying uncon scious since being injured. Mrs. Chaplain Earnshaw, of the Soldiers' home, was severe ly mjured in the head and back; she wil bably recover. Mrs. P. D. Beecher, the Soldiers' home, is painfully injured in the head. Major R. E. Fleming, of the Soldiers ome, had his shoulder dislocated. Brown, Jr., of Dayton, had his head and leg bruised. The injured parties were taken to a hotel in this city and cared for. All of the train excepting the ill-fated car remained upon the track. Mrs. Marshall was found with the coffin containing the body of Mrs Brown lying across her back. The remains were but little disturbed. The occupants of the car were only slightly bruised.

Hopes of Recovery. MILWAUKEE, June 25 .- The Mr. Britt in ured in the railroad accident near Buffal day is a member of the firm of E. P. Ba on & Co., of this city. Mr. Britt was fo many years general freight agent of the Chi-cago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, and was widely known in railroad circles and throughout the northwest. Private dispatches state that there is some hope for his recovery.

BAYARD'S

Views on the Political Issues of the Day-Au Interesting Letter on Democratic Doctrine and Polity-Ho is Not an Obstructionist.

he Democratic union, recently reorganize n this city to promote the unity of the Demo atic party in the city and State, have de ded to hold a series of public meetings to further the objects of the union. At a recent meeting a committee of arrangements was appointed to secure speakers, etc. Colone nj. A. Willis, on behalf of the committee, addressed an invitation to Senator Bayard, and received the following communication in WASHINGTON CITY, May 29, 1879.

Washington City, May 20, 1870.

My Drah Mr. Willis-I am very gind to learn of your proposed Democratic union in New York, and its independence of everything like cliques or factions within the party. I am also gratified to know that the unanimous wish of your organization is that I should attend and address their first meeting about two weeks from this time. I cannot however, make you any promise to come, as the session of congress may possibly continue, and until it is ended I do not feel warranted in making any engagement that would cause my absence from my post of duty here. You can well understand how anxiously I am waiting the results of our party counsels here. My clear views of duty and expediency have not, up to this time, been fully adopted by my party associates, and yet

There are in Tennessee a good many men who commenced this fight for the relief of the people by bringing about a compromise, when to do so was to leaves an estate valued at from five hundred to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

There are in Tennessee a good many men who piano manufacturer, who died yesterday, the speeches; it is sufficient that I simply indicate their character; for, after all, little where Crockett and other heroes of the A printing-office now occupies the speeches; it is sufficient that I simply indicate their character; for, after all, little where Crockett and other heroes of the A printing-office now occupies the speeches; it is sufficient that I simply indicate their character; for, after all, little where Crockett and other heroes of the A printing-office now occupies the speeches; it is sufficient that I simply indicate their character; for, after all, little where Crockett and other heroes of the A printing-office now occupies the speeches; it is sufficient that I simply indicate their character; for, after all, little where Crockett and other heroes of the A printing-office now occupies the speeches; it is sufficient that I simply indicate their character; for, after all, little where Crockett and other heroes of the A printing-office now occupies the speeches; it is sufficient that I simply indicate their character; for, after all, little where Crockett and other heroes of the A printing-office now occupies the speeches; it is sufficient that I simply indicate their character; for, after all, little where Crockett and other heroes of the speeches; it is sufficient that I simply indicate their character; for, after all, little where Crockett and other heroes of the A printing-office now occupies the speeches; it is sufficient that I simply indicate their character; for a printing-office now occupies the speeches; it is sufficient that I simply indicate the speeches; it is sufficient that I simply indicate the speeches; it is sufficient that I simply indicate the speeches; it

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

The Scope and Meaning of the School Bill Just Reported to the Assembly-The Republicans Commit Themselves to a Deadly Struggle with

The Catholic Church—Old Institutions Learning, Dating Back to the Thirteenth Century, to be Swept Out of Existence-Very Radical Reform.

Paris letter to the New York World: 'The debates on the new projects of educational law in France will soon begin. They will be most important, as they must necessarily go to the very root of the quarrel be tween church and state. Now, therefore, is the time for giving some account of the bill for the reform of superior instruction. Under the French system of legislation a bill, after being presented to the chambers, is submitted to a committee of that body for report. The report is then debated on, and both it and the original draft are afterward subjected to such further modifications as the chamber may desire. The report of the committee on the bill of superior education has just been issued, and, with the original draft of the project, it may be said to constitute the whole republican case. The main drift of this bil may be shortly stated. It is to deprive the whole priesthood of all power and of all voice whatever in the conferring of educational degrees, and to deprive the "non-authorized" congregations of the regular clergy, such as the Jesuits, Dominicans, Benedictines, etc., of even all power of teaching. (These congregations, it may be said in parenthesis, were turned out of France at the revolution, and their right to return has never been formally conceded by the law. Hence their title of non-authorized.) The other clergy may still teach in private establishments, but their pupils are only to obtain the degree after passing an examination before the lay prossors forming the ordinary faculties appointed by the state. They will be obliged herefore to conform their teaching in all essential respects to that given in the state institutions. The bill thus strikes a blow at the very life of the Catholic colleges for the laity, for either they must conform absolutely to the government programme of instruccare to do, or they must consent to see their pupils deprived of all chance of a career would almost ruin a young man in France, where nearly every good thing going demands, as a preliminary qualification, the

diploma of the university. The presthood engaged in teaching had long to regard this as a great grievance, but in 1875 they obtained a law from the then conservative assembly giving them a share of representation on certain examining bodies of the state. They were empowered to send their pupils before a mixed it was called, composed partly of lay and partly of ecclesiastical professors. These inries are to be abolished under the bill. state faculties are to have the sole and exclusive right of granting degrees. The re port, which is the handiwork of M. Spuller timate friend of Gambetta, sets out with a long argumentation in favor of the general he state to supreme power over education This claim formed part of the public law of ancient France. The revolution, which decreed so many liberties, dare not declare lib erty of education. On the contrary it finished the work of the monarchy in centralizing all the powers of the country; and this createst one of education necessary among em. M. Guizot dreamed for a moment of leaving education absolutely free, but he found the public mind unprepared for it by reason of the general dread of the leading priestly omination. To show that this dread was not groundless the reporter cites the declaration of M. Dupauloup, made when the clergy obtained a first partial concession in 1850. M. Dupunloup hoped to secure "the freedom of the small seminaries;" "the admission o the religious congregations and of the Jesuits (by name);" "the radical reform of primary education;" "the profound and irremediable islocation of the university hierarchy;" and

finally, "a large place for the bishops in the councils of public instruction." In fact, acording to the reporter, it is but too clear hat the religious congregations have under lution, which Joseph de Maistre called "that satanic work." "We cannot, therefore, hesisatanic work." tate; for us this is a question of exist ence, and not only of the exist-ence of the republic, but of secular society From this we pass to the second part, which deals with the opposition to the ill on the part of the petitioning clergy and laity. Sixty-six thousand one hundred and orty persons have signed petitions, many of them, it is asserted, from their age or position, etc., no right to do so under law. The main arguments of the dissidents are as follows: "I. The bill attacks estabished rights (those acquired in 1875). hows a fatal spirit of instability in legisl ion which may ruin the respect due to las and authority in the country. It renews a war which, after it had lasted half a century, was brought to an end by an honorable transaction between the two parties, church and state. 2. The bill threatess not merely the principle of the liberty of higher education, out the liberty of conscience as well-in the clause forbidding the non-authorized congregations even to teach, either in public or prirate schools. 3. It is but too evidently in ended to impose on the whole nation with ill the force of law an irreligious education

orm and as it stands amended in the repor of the commission. ARTICLE 1 provides that the examinations and tests which determine the granting of legrees can take place only before the state stablishment of superior education. Art, 2. The pupils both of public and pri rate establishments shall be put on precisely the same footing in regard to age, condition: f entry, etc., etc., for these examinations. Here and throughout the report the com nittee change the word "free," generally ap plied to the non-government schools, for "private." All schools are free, they mainain, only some (those not supported and diected by the state) are private. The private chools may still exist, but their pupils can obtain no diploma recognizable by the state without passing before the state examiners. Art. 3. Under the French system there are ainor scholastic testimonials preceding th

is look at the bill itself, both in its origina

for the decatholication of France."

grand one of the degree-certificates that the student has passed through such and such a ourse of study in particular subjects 1 which he is finally to be examined; that h has, in fact, had fair opportunity of learning the things which he claims to know. The right of granting such certificates is to be aken wholly from the private establishment and transferred to the state faculties.
Art. 4. Chiefly defines the distinction ex-plained above between the public and private

chools. The committee proposes this text "Private establishments of superior instruc-tion cannot take the title of faculty nor of iniversity. The certificates granted by them o pupils cannot give the titles bachelor, li entiate, dector. Art. 5. Is in part but a logical consequent f article 4. The last named titles can only

e obtained by such as have passed the state examination. In regard to the exceptions established in favor of foreigners, says the ill, they remain as they were settled by the iecree of December, 1850, on equivalent The report proposes to strike out this last provision and to leave the whole question of foreign degrees open for future consideration. Note.—Duly qualified French hysicians are sometimes very sore about the empetition of foreign ones of uncertain title. There exists a third kind of educations establishments in France, directed neither by the state nor by the clergy, but by individuls having their own theory and methods of the higher education. The clergy-made aw of 1875 did not put these on the same footing of liberty as the religious colleges. This is now done in the bill; at least, to speak more correctly, they are put on pre-cisely the same footing of restraint. Art. 7. Here will come the tug of war. The article cuts right at the root of the influence of the regular clergy in education. It stands thus in the bill: "No member of a non-authorized religious congregation shall be allowed to participate in public or free (private) instruction, nor to direct an educa-

This has raised a storm of indignation throughout Catholic France. "It destroys our dearest liberties," say the Catholics. "It is but the strict application of a law which has long been in existence if not in force," ray the republicans; and the reporter understand the This has raised a storm of indignation A printing-office now occupies the spot has long been in existence if not in force," piano manufacturer, who died yesterday, the speeches; it is sufficient that I simply in-leaves an estate valued at from five hundred dicate their character; for, after all, little where Crockett and other heroes of the Ala-ray the republicans; and the republicans; and the republicans; and the republicans; and the republicans.

for the past century most governments, that of Louis XVI among them, have thought it necessary to take a similar precaution against

lesuit domination. One member of the committee, Madier de Montjan, wants to go further and to extend the prohibition against eaching to all congregations, authorized or not, and even to the secular clergy; in tac to banish the priest absolutely from the schools. The committee declines to adop this suggestion. Articles 8, 9 and 10, deal chiefly with tech-

nical formalities and are of no particular in terest. The whole sting of the bill is in the clauses above cited. Appended to the report is a table of the "progress of the principal non-authorized teaching congregations from the time of the concordat to our own day," that is to say, for the last seventy-seven years. Here we see at once what interests will be chiefly

affected by the measure. The Jesuits have 59 establishments, with 1502 members. All these, in so far as their existence as teaching away. The Dominicans come next, with 29 establishments and 327 members. Then the Maristes, 19 establishments and 222 members; the Eudists, 7-153, the first number or establishments, the last for members; the Basilians, 4—65; the Barnabites, 3—32; the Oblates of St. Hilary, 3—22; the Congregations of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and of 5-105; the Preachers of the Oratory, 2-14; the Congregation of St. Berlin, 2-91; finally, the Benedictines, 14 establishments and 239 members. The oldest of all these establishments dates from the year 1216, and

CHALMERS.

Addressing the Negro Veters of Coahoma County, Tells them a Few Plain, Practical Truths.

many are three centuries old.

Friars Point Coahomian: "While attendng court at Belen, General Chalmers was called upon to address the large body of people assembled there. In the course of his remarks, he addressed himself directly to the plored people, in plain, simple language that could not be misunderstood by the most illit-erate of them, and made a point which we hope our colored friends will all see. He said: You are now freemen. Nobody has a right to restrain you, against your will, from go-ing where you choose. But, as re-gards this migration to Kansas, let rue advise you not to be rash and precipitate in a movement of such importance to your future. You should send forward a few good, intelligent men to ascertain what advantages and disadvantages present themselves to the colored emigrant. But of one thing I assure you: you will have the white man to contend with wherever you go. The ion, which it may be presumed they will not sun is the colored man's friend. In the land where his rays drive the white man to shelter, the colored man has the advantage; but brough want of the degree. Such want in the cold climate of the north he cannot compete with his white neighbor. Stay where your friend, the sun, aids you in the contest.

BRAVA, MADAME BLAVATSKY!

The Theosophic Priestess Repudiates Coronets and Titles and Declares Herself Not a Citizen of the Greatest Country

in the World. To the editor of the Bombay Gazette: On he very day of my return from a month's ravel I am shown by the American consul two paragraphs, viz: one in your paper of the tenth instant, which mentions me as the "Russian 'Baroness,' "and one in the Times of India of the eighth, whose author had tried thought I might as well kill her, and so I mpertinent and calumnious. In this last paragraph I am referred to as a woman who called With the erself a "Russian princess." riginal and selected matter of your cotemerary you of course have nothing to do. the editor can find "amusing" such slander-ous tomfooleries as the extract in question from the Colonial Gazette and Star of India, and risk a suit for lible for circulating de famations of a respectable scientific society and vilifying its honored president by calling nim a "secret detective" -- an outrageous lie by the way-that is not your affair. My present business is to take the Gazette task for thrusting upon my unwilling republican head the baronial coronet. Know, please, once for all, that I am neither "countess," "princess," nor even a modest "baroness," whatever I may have been before last July. At that time I came a plain citizen of the United States of America-a title I value far more than any that could be conferred on me by king or emperor. Being this I could be nothing else, f I wished; for, as every one knows, had I been even a princess of the royal blood before, once that my oath of allegiance was pronounced I forfeited every claim to titles of nobility. Apart from this notorious fact. my experience of things in general, and peacocks' feathers in particular, has led me to acquire a positive contempt for titles, since it appears that outside the boundaries of their own fatherlands Russian princes, Polish counts, Italian marquises and German barons are far more lenty inside than outside the police preincts. Permit me further to state-if only or the edification of the Times of India and a brood of snarling little papers searching around after the garbage of journalism—that I have never styled myself aught but what I can prove myself to be, namely, an honest woman, now a citizen of America, my adopted country, and the only land of true free lom in whole world. H. P. BLAVATSEY. BOMBAT, May 12.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

Queenstown, June 25: Arrived-Atlas. Queenstown, June 25: Arrived-Arizona, from New York.

Queenstown, June 25: Arrived-Steamship Queen, from New York. New York, June 25: Arrived-Steamship Lessing, from Hamburg. New York, June 25: Arrived-Steamship

Wisconsin, from Liverpool. Boston, June 25: G. Swain Buckley, the well-known minstrel, died to-day. London, June 25: The government has deded to oppose a second reading of the Irish niversity bill.

Toronto, June 25: Reports from Ontario and other provinces show prospects for more than an average crop. Simla, June 25: A strong Afghan force has left Cabul to pacify the tribes in the Bo-

daka district of Lootkistan. Paris, June 25: The insurrection in Algeria is ended, and four thousand insurgents are in the hands of the French. Constantinople, June 25: It is believed in

diplomatic circles that the Porte will consent to the abdication of the khedive. London, June 25: The bullion gone into London, June 25: George Piumbley, a dealer on the stock exchange, failed. Liabilities about twenty thousand pounds sterling. Concord, N. H., June 25: The resolutions stroduced last week sustaining President Hayes in his vetoes, were passed by a party

Madrid, June 25: A band of blackmailing brigands in Catalonia has been dispersed by the police. Six were killed and several Versailles, June 25: The committee to which the divorce bill was referred has pro-

nounced in favor of re-establishing divorce

Paris, June 25: Girard, minister of agriculture and commerce, has submitted to the senate a bill increasing the government's power to deal with the Colorado beetle and phyllopera. Berlin, June 25: A dispatch says that the directors of the Imperial Bank of Germany have passed a resolution declaring that an increase of the silver coinage of Germany is

mperatively necessary. London, June 25: The body of the prince imperial will arrive here about the twenty-eighth of July. Rouhr's organ, L'Ordre, He repeatedly said, "I am growing old. I contradicts the report that Prince Jerome Napoleon would issue a manifesto. New York, June 25: Two more cases small-pox have been reported. As the disease was contracted doubtless in the factory where all the afflicted were employed, the factory has been closed and the premises and

stock disinfected. Buffalo, June 25: The Marine and Empire elevators were burned this morning. The former has not been used since 1863, and the latter not since 1866. The Marine was in-sured for fifteen thousand dollars, and the Empire for fourteen thousand dollars.

tional establishment of any kind whatsa-Sunday-School Convention CONFESSION

Of the Latest Victim to Religious Fanaticism-How and Why John Kemmler, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, Shot His Three Children to Death.

He Feared They would Lead Bad Lives when They Grew Up, and Felt Convinced that it was His Duty to Send Them to Heaven.

Holyoke, Massachusetts, special to the New York Herald: The murder of his three children by John Kemmler still continues to be the chief topic of conversation in this vicinity, and the greatest excitement prevails The murderer is a very intelligent-looking German, who has resided here for abou seven years, and worked in the mills. He has been a sober, industrious man, and, while generally regarded as an "odd genius, he has never been considered insane. During the course of an interview he was asked: "Did you shoot your children deliberately?"
"Yes, of course I did," he replied, with emphasis; "I shot them all, and they died and went to heaven."

"Why didn't you shoot yourself?" "Why, that wouldn't be right. I should go to hell if I should shoot myself." "But how could you shoot those little ocent children?

"How could I? How could I see them grow up and come on the town, and by and by see them going off into bad houses? I thought that if I killed them now they would be all right. They would die and go straight to heaven. "But they would not need to come on the town. You are not an old man, and could support them well enough."
"I am about forty-eight years old. I am too old to work, and it makes no difference

what becomes of me, and now my wife won't have the children to take care of. She can do washing and other work and earn enough to live on. It is better for her than to have the children.

pistol close to their head, and they died right on the ground that he was chiseled out of the off and went to heaven." Describe the shooting as you did it." "Well, you see, my little Emma was lying

on the bed, and my eldest little girl was tak-ing care of her. The little one fell off the bed the other day and hurt herself very much, and I felt sorry for her. I always loved my children and could not bear to see them take any hurt, so I told the eldest to take of her when she was on the bed, and see she didn't fall again. So she was standing by the bed and I called my little Anna into the other bedroom and told her I had got something to show her." [Here the man aughed fiendishly.] "Then I pulled my revolver out of my coat pocket, and when she was looking at it she said, 'Oh, how pretty,' and I put it up to her temple and shot her, and she fell right down. Then I went into the bedroom where the others were, and my little one lay right there on the pillow, and l thought I could shoot her, too, so she would die right away and never feel it.

shot her, too, and she fell right down on the

"Did you bring Anna into the bedroom and lay her on the bed?" "Yes, I picked her up off the floor and carried her just where the others were, and laid her on the bed, just as nice as I could. "But you left the eldest lying in the blood on the floor. Why didn't you pick up her She bled so much that I thought the lood would get all over the bed, and it could be cleaned off from the floor much more easily than from the bed."

"I don't know. Perhaps they will shut me up in jail. It makes no differe just as well off there as anywhere. But they will hang you for this.' "Well, I don't care. They may do what hey please. I don't make the laws. I had got to do it. These children couldn't live to

'Wnat do you suppose will be done with

come on the town and go to bad houses. wouldn't have it. If I wasn't a christian "Then you are a christian, are you?"

"Yes, I am a good protestant christian. I never have had time to go to church in Holyoke, but I used to go when I was in Northampton. Besides the above the following facts were

learned about Kemmler's history: He was born in the southern portion of Germany in August, 1841. He left home in 1857 and went to England. From England to Spain, thence to Gibraltar, Morocco, the Cape of Good Hope and Zanzibar. He came to America in 1860, and worked in Easthampton that summer for Pomeroy & Son, in their brick-yard. He went to New York city in the autumn of 1860, and shipped on an English merchantman. He followed the sea until 1865, when he went home to Germany. He remained in Germany until 1866, when he again came to America. He went to North-Amherst for a man named Adams. He next aches for some time afterward and knew that of Greek and Roman antiquities. nead. He apparently recovered his health and went back to Northampton to work. has given no honorary degr.
There he married Annie Von Shierce, the when our countryman and pany, and was four years in a paper mill. He found it difficult to make a living, so quit work and went to Southington Connecticut, where he worked for Peck' towes & Wilcox, making scales. there his wife was sick, and the medical expenses were so much that he could not make ed in the Germania mills since that time un-til last April. He received one dollar and the story of the horse-stealing Kemmler | was cordial; it was not less so

ing bad, and will never be bad girls." damp ground. He thought he would wait It is a face of singular beauty and dignity. and kill them in the house. Friday evening he went out and practiced with his pistel to see if it was all right, and yesterday after-He repeatedly said, "I am growing old. can't make money to send them to school and John Daly, the engineer, and Moisenorreais dress them well, and I am afraid they will

While he was narrating this story an officer came in and told him that one of the children was alive. At this Kemmler jumped at the grated door, like a caged lion, and shouted, "Let me out; let me go kill her. I don't want her in pain."

When the officer told him that the child

would soon die he quieted down and said, "Oh, it is all right, then." He repeatedly asked the bystanders if they did not think he did right. He said that he would not have come back from the Black Hills had he not etermined to kill the children. He wanted RICHMOND, IND., June 25.—The fifteenth annual convention of the Indiana Sunday-school union convened for a three days sestion union convened for a three days sestion and convened to support the self while he was away. He said that his wife had been obliged to leak the children in the house and convened to support

didn't want to hurt them. He said he loved his children much, and could not bear to think of their growing up without schooling and good clothes to wear. To day he is more quiet than last night, but there is no sign of regret or repentance. His case comes before the magistrate to-morrow in the police court.

OFFICIAL ACTION-THE FUNERAL. Medical-Examiner Tuttle, of Holyoke, gave his decision to-day in regard to the triple murder, in accordance with the facts. The second child, Leedmiller, aged four, died this morning at nine o'clock, but was never conscious from the time of the shooting. The victims will be buried to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, from the city hall, where the Berman pastor, B. T. Hovee, will preach the sermon. A great crowd will attend. Mrs. Kemmler is almost a maniac, and is in charge of her friends.

TILDEN

is Not the Man to Lead the Demoeratic Party in the Next Presidential Contest-We Must Not Look to New York, but to the West for a Candidate.

Panola (Miss.) Star: "There seems to be a

call for a general expression of sentiment

upon the part of southern Democratic ournals, on the question of the next candidate for the Presidency. While we know very well that the south cannot elect (nor should she therefore presume to dictate), yet we know at the same time that without her aid the north is equally as impotent to do so, and cannot therefore afford wholly to ignore the south in the selection of a candidate There are several gentlemen, citizens and statesmen of the north, who would receive the cordial and enthusiastic support of the southern Democracy and people, but we must frankly confess we do not regard Mr. Tilden as one of them. We have heard warm expressions in favor of Mr. Thurman, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Bayard, and perhaps others, but the last of the four named labors under two disadvantages, which, it is thought, will weigh heavily against him, both before the convention and, if nominated, before the people. He is a citizen of too small and uninfluential a State in the first place, and in the second, is an eastern man. The tendency of public sentiment in the Democratic party is undoubtedly in favor of a western man. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are regarded as more import-"Did you love your children?"

"Why, of course I did, and that is why should be simple State of New York.

"It is bad taste to say the least of it, to claim the nomination for Mr. Tilden office in 1876. Mr. Tilden was simply the representative of the Democratic party. If anybody was defrauded it was the Democratic party, of which Mr. Tilden stood only as the representative and a very small part. The Democracy have a right to complain, and if they believe another instrument can bet-ter accomplish restitution, they have a right to select him, and neither Mr. Tilden nor New York should or can grumble. If they should do so, however, let them grumble. We have full faith in the wisdom of the Democratic party, and believe its national convention will be composed of wise and able men, and the Star will support the nominee of that convention, and we desire and convention, and we desire and hope to go into the canvass enthusiastical-ly, but we feel fully justified in entering our protest in advance, against the nomination of Mr. Tilden—first, because we are satisfied he is not the choice of the southern Democracy, or of the masses of the party of any State or section, and second, because we do not regard him as an available candidate. The signs of the times clearly indicate that a determined and stubborn figh I will be made by the opposition. They wil the very strongest ticket they can form, and the legislative branch of the government will stimulate them to greater exertions to retain the executive, hence the more necessity for perfect harmony and unmarred unity in the Democratic ranks. Does anybody believe Mr. Tilden's nomination would secure these important ends? important ends?
We believed, and are now convinced, that the "almost universal sentiment was and is in favor of a western man, and if he has not been damaged by the support of the New York Sun, we are inclined to think Ex-Gov-ernor Palmer, of Illinois, the man. But, be this as it may, we are well satisfied that of all the names that have been mentioned in this connection, that of Mr. Tilden would fall far shortest of arousing enthusiasm either among the masses of the people or in the Democratic ranks. In a word, we believe him to be the least available candidate that could be brought before the people of the country in 1880, and that his nomination by the Democracy would be almost equivalent to self-murder, and so believing we have felt it to be our duty to the grand old party to speak out and speak plainly, having done which we are willing to await the developments of the future.

CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Degrees Conferred on Eminent Men of Letters, Scientists and Printers-Huxley's Personal Popularity.

London letter to the New York Tribune: 'Cambridge has had a brilliant week of it, having summoned a number of eminent men The list comprises Mr. Browning, Mr. Hux-ley, Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Spottisgain came to America. He went to North-impton, and then to Amherst, working in Amherst for a man named Adams. He next control Connection to a place called Henry Smith, the Oxwent to Connecticut, to a place called Han- ford mathematician; Mr. Sorby, president over, where he timed spoons. While living of the Geological society, and two functionat Hanover he went fishing one hot day and aries of the British museum; Mr. Bond, the new librarian, and Mr. Newton, the keeper he was watched for some time, his fellow-workmen thinking that he was out of his supposed that Cambridge makes her honors cheap by flinging them lightly about. She has given no honorary degrees since 1874, There he married Annie Von Shierce, the when our countryman and present minister mother of the three children he murdered. to Spain, Mr. James Russell Lowell, received He worked at Northampton for the Bay one, in company with the lord chief justice, State cutlery company, Clement, Hawkes Sir Garnet Wolseley, and other notabilities. State cutlery company, Clement, Hawkes Sir Garnet Wolseley, and other notabilities. & Maynard, and the Riverside cutlery comwhich can give rise to any cavil. They all belong to men of wide general reputation or of special celebrity in particular departments. Perhaps it is a sign of the times that a full half of the whole are eminent in science, and that more than one of these has taken a conspicuous part in those controversies between money enough to pay them. He came to science and theology which have from time follower about four years ago and had work-d in the Germania mills since that time un-universities was the theological feeling til last April. He received one dollar and seventy cents per day for wages. In April Huxley have had to wait long for a kind f this year he thought he would go to the of recognition and compliment implied by a Black Hills and see if he could not make a D.C.L. or LL D. Darwin had his degree only fortune. He had heard of men getting rich there, and on April 24th he drew one hundred and sixty dollars from the Mechanics says a correspondent, was the signal for loud savings bank and one hundred dollars from and prolonged cheering. Cambridge is not a Northampton savings bank and started for the bear-garden Oxford is on there occasions, London, June 25: The bullion gone into the Black Hills. The Black Hills, which are speak their minds freely, and a man soon the Bank of England on balance to-day is the excitement at Leadville, and bought a speak their minds freely, and a man soon finds out whether the public opinion of the the Black Hills. While there he heard of but the students and the rest of the audience next night, while Kemmler, was encamped the Indian stole the horse. While telling thorities. In Mr. Huxley's case, the approval swore he would have killed the Indian if he | Browning came forward, and Sir Frederick could have found him. This remark he re- | Leighton. They were the three favorites, and peated several times. He became discouraged and started for home. When he arrived at Omaha, on his return trip, he tried to obtain work of a farmer, but could not | tinction of an honorary master of arts from make a bargain. He made up his mind while west to kill his children when he got home.

He said: "They are small now and good as anybody's children. If I kill them they will go straight to heaven, will never do any-thing had and will never he had orila."

Incatch of an nonorary master of arts from Oxford, a degree much more seldom granted than the D.C.L., which is supposed to be its highest honor. Mr. Spottiswoode is a man in whom modesty contends with merit. One of the first living mathematicians, his election to the presidency of the Royal society was nevertheless a surprise to many people. When he got to Chicago he had thirty dol- so studiously had he avoided the glare of lars, and bought a ticket to Boston for four-teen dollars. He arrived home a week ago of the largest houses in England or the world, ast Wednesday. Last Sunday he thought | beloved by his men, to whom he is a father, the matter over and decided to kill the children this week. He was with the children this week. He was with the children down by the river Thursday night, and ing power. Watts has painted him, and Rathought of their falling down on the cold, jon has published an etching of the picture.

Fatal Railway Collision. QUEBEC, June 26 .- The passenger train for Acton on the Southeastern railroad came in collision with the construction train, and of the latter train were killed, and Fred Cutler, jr., and two others named Taylor and Petrealt, were seriously injured. Most of the passengers were bruised.

Loss of Life and Damage to Property by DES MOINES, IA., June 26.—Reports com-ing in from central western Iowa and eastern Nebraska show great damage done by Tuesday night's storm to bridges, farm buildings and grain-fields. The only loss of life re-ported is that of the wife and two daughters of B. M'Masters, near Stuart, Iowa. They were drowned by the overflow of Deer creek.